THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

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THE COMMERCIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,

Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1870. NO. 251.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Grounds for the Prosecution of the "Figaro"—The London "Times" on the Recent Appointments—American Railroad Bonds—The Spanish Throne—Excitement in Paris and Madrid over the Nomination of Prince Leopold—The Ecumenical Council—Progress of the Infallibility Scheme—The International Yacht Race—The Fourth in Paris, &c., &c.

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France Covets the Rhenish Frontier.

Le Pays, the Imperialist newspaper, contains a noticeable article, in which it is laid down as a law of self-preservation that France must possess the Rhenish frontier, and without this the country can never be secure.

The Impending Conflict.

A conflict is pending between the Senate and Corps Legislatif over certain laws lately passed by the Lower Chamber on the press, on official announcements, and on Councils General. The Senate desires to reject these laws, and will probably send them back to the Corps.

Sentences on Friday.

Judgment in cases of members of the International Workingmen's Society will be rendered on Friday.

Cricket.

The annual game of cricket, between the North and South of England, was won by the former.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 5.—The steamships Malta and City of London, for Liverpool, have arrived here.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 5.—The steamer Rhoen, from New York, has arrived.

BREMERHAVEN, July 5.—The steamer Prussia has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, July 5.—Consols 92⅞. American securities quiet; 5-20 bonds at Longon, 89; new, 88; old, 87½; Erie, 19; Illinois, 115; Great Western, 27½. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 9½d; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Californian white wheat 8s 8d; red western No. 2 to 3d@8s 8d; winter is 8s 6d; red western No. 1 to 8s 8d@8s 9d; American.

Western flour 25s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 3s 6d. Oats 2s. 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 2s 6d.

Pork 102s. 6d. Beef 115s. Lard 52s. Cheese 60s. Tallow for Cumberland cut; 42s 6d for short fib.

Turpentine 28s 6d.

LONDON, July 5.—Tallow dull at 4s and quiet. Linseed oil firm. Turpentine dull. Rosin 5s 9d.

PARIS, July 5.—Bourse declining; rentes 72 francs 5 centimes.

ANTWERP, July 5.—Bonds opened firm and quiet at 90@90⅝.

HAVRE, July 5.—Petroleum firm.

HAVRE, July 5.—Cotton heavy.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

How It was Observed.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 5.—Yesterday was generally observed and celebrated in this city and surrounding towns. The firemen, in connection with the Board of Trade, held a large picnic in Pleasure Park. It was attended by several hundred persons. Sports and other fitting exercises were held. Upwards of five thousand strangers were in town.

The parade of the Independent Indianapolis and Fort Wayne Clubs, resulted in favor of the latter. The Indianapolis and Fort Wayne Club can now lay claim to the championship of the State.

The weather is cool and cooler in this place. Friday the 8th inst., the Forest City Club of Rockford play here against our Club.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 5, 1870.

An immense crowd of people gathered here yesterday from the surrounding towns to witness the dedication of the soldiers' monument, recently finished, and to celebrate the Fourth generally. The oration was made by Hon. L. D. Woodworth, followed by General Garfield and others.

In the afternoon Prof. Thompson's balloon ascension, accompanied by the editor of the *Vindicator*, failing a mile of course, so he indeed a quite day for Youngstown. At night there was an exhibition of fire works on a large scale.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Independence day passed pleasantly and with decorum in this city and vicinity. The weather was delightful and the military display was more than usually fine. The fireworks were a success and the crowds exceedingly good and inviting. There were some affrays and drunken accidents, evident to a holiday, but, upon the whole, the city was remarkably quiet. The festivities were also celebrated in the customary manner in the public institutions.

In Brooklyn there was no public demonstration beyond the decoration of public and private buildings with flags, and the display of fireworks at Fort Greenen.

The Democratic celebration of the Fourth at Tammany Hall was one of the great events of the day. The large hall was filled to the utmost, and an audience of thousands. Grand Sachem Tweed made the opening address, and was followed by Hon. Eugene Casserly, Senator from California, the orator of the day. An original ode was recited by John G. Saxe, and Hon. H. M. Cox delivered a speech. Governor Hoffman was present, but sent a letter. Letters were also received and read from other distinguished Democrats, including General McClellan.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 5.—There was no formal celebration of the 4th in this city yesterday, but the entire people gave themselves up to enjoyment in such rational or irrational ways as their fancies suggested. Excursion and picnic parties were the most popular. There were also a number of accidents during the day, but none of a fatal character. The usual heavy alarms of fire during the day, but the entire damage will scarcely reach two hundred dollars.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The Fourth of July celebration was entered into with more spirit than ever before, and yet without an accident of any importance. The opening ceremonies at Eden Park were the feature of the forenoon. The base ball game in the afternoon and the liberal public display of fire works at the several places in the evening. The game was between the Forest City and the Cincinnati's. It was the second of a series played before an large and excited assemblage. Refreshments on the grounds, and resulted in a victory for the Red stockings of twenty-four to seven for the Forest City.

WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK, July 5.—The significant feature of the celebration yesterday, at Woodstock, was the little pamphlet of three columns Gen. Butler and Gen. Hawley on the Chinese question. Gen. Butler made his promised speech in the afternoon, and was listened to attentively and unpaid labor incompatible with Republican government. Gen. Hawley replied, saying it will not work to let the doors of the United States. We must counteract any evils that may arise from the living examples of good. He would not dare to look the gates of America against the coming workingmen. Butler replied to reply, but was stepped off by the music.

WOODSTOCK, CONN., July 5.—The Fourth-of-July left Hartford at 7:10 A. M. A large crowd assembled at the depot, and Governor Jewell introduced Brevet Major General Grant to them and called for cheers, which were given enthusiastically. The people then took their seats and the cars soon left for Woodstock. Pleasant receptions were given the President at all the stations along the road. The committee from Woodstock met him at Plainfield, and took charge of the party, Mr. Chaffee, Esq., giving an address and resolution of the citizens of Windham county. The President was introduced to them by Governor Jewell and received with round after round of cheers, to which he briefly responded. On arriving at Woodstock the party reached Putnam, where carriages were ready to convey them to Woodstock, five miles distant. The people here were enthusiastic. The procession was headed by two companies of the Grand Army of the Republic. Groups of citizens gathering along the road and cheered the President as he passed. President Grant rode the whole distance uncovered. Mottoes of welcome met the eye along the road. The whole house was decorated and festooned; arches extended across the road at intervals. At Woodstock the scene was animated. Thousands had assembled, and the houses and all descriptions stood by the way side. The grounds were beautifully decorated with banners bearing the names of the battles fought by the Union army and of the states and territories. Shortly after the arrival of the President and party the village gathered together in a large tent on the common. The Presidential party took seats on the platform. Seventeen thousand people occupied the chair, and on his right sat President Grant, the Governor of Connecticut, Ex-Governor Woodford, of New York, who delivered the oration of the day. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who had been announced, also General Butler, Baron Catacazy, Russian Minister, and other persons connected for the Imperial Government of Russia, and bowed his thanks.

FOURTH OF JULY.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—The Fourth of July was generally observed here to-day, and business suspended.

MEADVILLE, PA.

MEADVILLE, PA., July 5.—The Odd Fellows of Northwestern Pennsylvania had a grand demonstration here yesterday. The town was crowded with strangers from the surrounding districts. The procession was lengthy and very imposing. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Vice President Colfax and Past Grand Master John W. Stokes.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 5.—Notwithstanding preparations were only made among the more wealthy colored citizens, the celebration of the 4th was general, a spontaneous outburst in honor of the day. At night a display of fireworks occurred in front of the Stacy House, gotten up by the proprietor.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, July 5.—The Americans here celebrated the Fourth by a dinner, at which, for the first time since the rebellion, Northern and Southern men met in this city on a convivial occasion.

LAKE STATION.

LAKE STATION, July 5.—The Pacific Railroad, July 4.—Dr. Raymond, President of Vassar College, with ten professors and teachers, arrived here this morning and took audiences for Lake Station, where, on the bank of the lake, 1,825 miles from New York, in full view of Pike's Peak, they took their fourth of July dinner. They return to-night and spend part of to-morrow in Chicago, reaching Fort Hayes. The party collected many specimens from Western Kansas and Colorado.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Progress of Business in Congress.

No Prospects of an Agreement on the Currency Bill—Transportation of Merchandise in Bond—Chances of the Southern Pacific Railroad Bill in the House Very Slim, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1870.

Transportation of Merchandise in Bond

The Senate spent most of its time to-day on the bill for the transportation of imported merchandise in bulk to western ports. Mr. Trumbull moved his bill as an amendment to the tax bill and after a long debate it was rejected. Mr. Schurz, then offered the House bill with the following amendment. It was impossible to tell what its chances were.

Contested Elections.

The House gave the day to two contested election cases, and decided both. Adams, of Kentucky, and Booker, of Virginia, the sitting members, were allowed to retain their seats against their contestants.

Conference Work.

The various conference committees made but little progress to-day. The conference on the Currency bill met and had an informal talk of half an hour. Neither party seemed inclined to yield, and it will be a matter of general surprise if an agreement is reached.

The Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill met, and the indications were more favorable for an agreement than was expected. The Senate managers seemed more inclined to accept the proposition as to the right of Utes to vote the sums asked for each tribe as a specific appropriation, and not as sums to be due by treaty stipulations, thus leaving the question at issue between the two Houses for settlement in future. The conference on the Legislative bill has as yet failed to agree. The Senate managers insist upon building a new State Department and extending the Capitol grounds with various other lesser expenditures, to which the House stands decidedly in the way of. The House, however, voted almost unanimously against these two items, and its representatives in the Conference now insist that the Senate has no right to cause a regular appropriation bill to fail because the House will not agree to such unusual expenditures, involving large sums. The House is willing to give up its extravagances, but insists that the Senate shall do the same.

The Southern Pacific Road.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroad today took up the Southern Pacific Railroad Bill on the thirty-second parallel, and by a vote of five to two struck out all the branches provided for by the Senate, and left only the main stem from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California. This action decreases the chances of a Southern Pacific Railroad bill at the present session. There is great stir among the managers of the Texas Pacific Railroad as this affected, and a combined effort is making to have the Committee reopen the case before reporting to the House.

Protest Against Oliver's Confirmation.

A protest very generally signed by the Bar of this District, without regard to party, was sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day against the confirmation of Oliver as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District. It admits that there are no objections except as to the fitness of the man for the appointment, and sets forth that so far as the members of the bar here can learn Mr. Oliver never studied law regularly, either under a practitioner or in a law school, and that he had never been admitted to the bar in any State.

The Central Branch.

The House Committee on Public Lands has reversed its decision in regard to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. They make an attempt to report it during their hour to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1870.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

The Democrats in Congress and elsewhere are making preparations for a daily paper in Washington in September, and a large amount of capital has been constituted. Jas. W. Forney will go Minister to Portugal, is reported as one of its editors.

STILL IN CUSTODY.

Pat. Woods, the Richmond policeman who assaulted Mr. Porter, is still in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and lodges in the room heretofore occupied by Col. Wooley, the reporter. Witness the Congressional impeachment case.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

Has accepted an invitation to visit the Gettysburg spring early in August, and will probably remain there several weeks.

TERM OF SERVICE OF CONGRESS.

Some of the Senators are desirous of obtaining ten days time before the adjournment of Congress, being apprehensive that the necessary business will be delayed by the heated term of time, but the House would not consent to such extension.

RETURNED.

Vice President Colfax has returned.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House committee on the Pacific Railroad to-night considered the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, which recently passed the Senate. The committee will report adversely on the same, stating that it has not been passed providing for various branch roads, and will also recommend that stock holders be required to pay up the full amount of the million dollars, instead of two millions, as provided by the Senate bill.

RECRUITS.

Four hundred recruits have been forwarded within the past few days to regiments serving at St. Paul, Galveston and San Antonio.

WOOSTER, OHIO.

Reunion of the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment—Base Ball.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., July 5, 1870.

The old Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers held a reunion in this city to-day. The regiment arrived in the morning, and at half-past ten o'clock an immense procession formed upon the public square in order, as follows: Chief Marshal, Col. Phillip Gershon; aids and Marshals, Maj. Melton Mills, Maj. E. W. Rottsford and Adjutant G. H. Clark; New Pittsburgh band; Mayor and Council of Wooster; Speaker and Chaplain; Fire Department; regimental band; color guards, surviving officers and members of the regiment, followed by their friends.

The procession took up its line of march at eleven o'clock, and after parading through the principal streets, proceeded to Camp Tiffin, where an elegant dinner was prepared by Lieut. A. S. McClure, of this city, and a grand and sumptuous dinner and supper. Detroit, Milwaukee, Louisville and Charleston.

The business meeting of the regiment was held in Butler county in 1857. Only three gallons of whisky were drank on the day. The regiment was then organized by the election of officers and the appointment of committees to make arrangements for the reunion next year.

The crops of this section are promising, the wheat particularly being well filled and free from rust or fly. Many fields have already been harvested.

The nomination of J. R. Hubbell, for Congress, will not prove very satisfactory to a large portion of the Democratic party.

LIMA, OHIO.

The Firemen's Tournament—A Man Wounded by the Premature Discharge of a Cannon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., July 5, 1870.

The fire engine tournament, held here yesterday, drew a large crowd from the country and adjoining towns. Only two companies were present with steam engines, that being a hand engine from Wapakoneta, O. No bands were present to compete for the prize, though the Lima Liberal Band was kindly presented by her company, with a horse reel and a hook and ladder company. The Wapakoneta was given the prize of $50 in greenbacks without trial or competition. Findlay gained the prize of $30 in greenbacks, and the Hook and Ladder company of Lima, $20 in greenbacks and a present of three dollars. Their display was very fine.

Sam. Hunter, of the Lima gun squad, was seriously injured in the leg while firing a salute, by the premature discharge of the gun.

At noon the firemen were conducted to the fire grounds, where they partook of a bountiful and splendid free dinner, gotten up for them by the Ladies' Relief Society. Judge Charles M. Hughes read the Declaration of Independence, and Col. C. N. Larason delivered an oration.

Joseph Simons, a prominent citizen and proprietor of the American Hotel here, died this morning.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1870.

SENATE.

The funding bill was received from the House and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Ramsey reported a bill from the Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the relief of the Winnebago Indians in Minnesota, similar to the Indian Territory. It provides for the payment to each Indian of fifty-three dollars, in lieu of annuities, as stipulated in the last treaty of 1859.

At the evening session the vote by which Mr. Summer's amendment was adopted, was reconsidered, and it was rejected, 14 against 30.

Mr. Sherman moved to take up the bill to extend the naturalization law to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent. Adopted, 31 against 20. The bill reported to the Senate as amended was passed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill to amend the tax bill, and moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendment and ask a committee of conference.

Mr. SHERMAN also reported without amendment the House bill to prevent the construction of section 53 of the national currency act, which was passed, and also the House bill being to clear up the ambiguity of the law.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and Ship Canal Company, with a capital of thirty-five millions, and power to acquire rights from the government of all the franchises and privileges granted to Garay.

The tax bill was proceeded with, the question being on the motion of Mr. Trumbull to amend by authorizing the transportation of goods in b

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1870.

THE Chinese labor problem is continually receiving a solution, that is, the Chinese are coming, in companies great and small, to work in our fields and shops, where they readily learn the employments to which they are engaged. With the particulars of the South Adams experiment, by a leading shoe manufacturer, the public are acquainted. One more extensive still is about to be made on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, for the construction of which fifteen hundred Celestials have been engaged. They will take the place of negroes, who do not suit for that description of work. We have seen what the North Adams shoemakers said and did on the appearance of the Celestials. Let us see what the Georgia negroes will have to say under similar circumstances.

THE ONLY glee of the "organ" is the best thing known hereabouts since the fellow undertook to perpetrate a joke while the hangman was putting the rope round his neck. It asserts that persons "patrolled" certain wards on Saturday without finding the primary elections of the True Republicans. Very likely. That they did not find them, shows how perfect the arrangements were. For years a class of persons have done little else than run primary elections, by "running in" voters, or smashing things generally, as best suited them. It was very natural that quiet Republicans should seek to keep out of the way of this class of patriots, and hold their meetings in peace. The "organ" and its *friends* looked into "the old places," and because they found no meetings there concluded that no meetings could have been held. Never were leaders more mistaken—one of a series of mistakes which the ringleaders are making in regard to the True Republicans.

THE ring managers should remember that last fall a candidate nominated by a convention (or gathering of Republicans) without a single primary meeting for delegates, received more votes than the regular nominee, with ever so many primary meetings to back him. Let not the leaders delude themselves that the people are not against them, that they are only waiting for a ticket to be set up, the support of which will suitably enable them to manifest this feeling. Drowning men, we know, catch at straws. If men in this extreme situation do reason, they must be startled at finding themselves catching at such frail supports, and conclude at once that they might as well prepare to die decently and without further struggle. And so with the ring, which are just now catching at straws. As with the drowning man, so with them is it about the last thing that takes place before going down for the last time.

THE Ring are fighting for dear life—and the spoils of office, which with them are about the same thing. Nothing in the history of our local politics has so much disturbed them as the Independent Republican Movement. Hence they oppose it by every means fair and foul. In one breath they concede that it is formidable and must be respected; the next they deny that it has respectability or strength. Let them continue to act on the latter plan. Let them go ahead with their sham conventions and "set up" candidates. They are invited to the trial. The Reformers are going through to the end—which will be victory. No sensible man will claim that, in such a contest, this will not be the result. With such a ticket as the Reformers will present, where will be found Republicans who will consent to run against it? The Ring have already answered this question among themselves. We know that it will be impossible to frame a ticket that will stand against the nominations of the Reformers. Here is the great trouble. Having managed matters specially to cheat the party into supporting any ticket which by the corrupt system of "marking," which is their "best hold," they might "put through," they all at once find themselves in a situation where it will matter little whom they nominate. So go ahead, gentlemen; the "signs of the times" unmistakably foretell your do m!

Less than ten days of the Congressional session remain. Into that space of time much that is of the highest importance to the country will be crowded. Probably there is no one question in regard to which a greater degree of feeling exists than the Income Tax, a feeling which has been intensified by the late action of the Senate continuing the Tax at the very moment the country was rejoicing over the previous action of that body discontinuing the odious inquisition. It is true the action of the Senate reduces the Tax one-half, and provides for its continuance till 1872, and "no longer." But this reduction fails to remove the main objection. It is not the extent but the manner of levying and collecting the Tax that has made it supremely odious. The country makes no objection paying whatever is necessary to meet the wants of the Government. It objects decidedly to this unequal and inquisitorial device. The country says to Congress, lay the taxes in any shape but this, and the refusal to make any change raises a plain issue before the people. We have some hope that Congress will yet regard the subject in a different light, yield to popular sentiments and strike out of existence the hated contrivance, which is not only a tax, but an inquisition for inquiring into every man's affairs.

A GENTLEMAN, who, though a staunch Republican, is not a politician, writes us as the result of several recent business excursions into different parts of Allegheny county, as follows: "I am persuaded that "the politicians who are recognized as leaders of our party do not sufficiently comprehend the degree of dissatisfaction prevailing in the country districts with the "way things have been managed in our "conventions and the use of power in their "hands. I can assure you that you are altogether within bounds when you declare that not less than three-fourths of "the members of the party, without being "prepared to do much to bring it about, "stand ready to support such a ticket as "the reform movement promises them. "Such nominations as will insure a decided "change for the better will be joyfully hailed by the great body of the Republicans of Allegheny county. It will be useless as well as unwise for "the politicians to attempt to cry down "the movement. For myself I have neither "signed a call nor been active in any. Like "thousands of others, the movement is a "general way has my sympathy, and if it is "eventuate in such nominations as I hope "for, they will have my hearty support." This, we are confident, is a perfectly correct representation of the feeling of the party through the county. It corresponds exactly with what reaches us from many sources.

Is the *Commercial* of Saturday a cable dispatch was published according to which the French legislative body have rejected the petition of the Orleans princes by a vote of one hundred and seventy-four against thirty-four. This action accords with the recommendation of the committee appointed some time ago to consider the subject, and of course it will meet with the approval of the Emperor. Indeed it is not likely that the princes themselves or their friends expected that the period of their exile would be terminated as the result of their application. No doubt the object of their movement was not to procure the revocation of the decree of banishment, but to remind their countrymen directly of their existence, and indirectly of their claim and ability to furnish them with a King of ancient descent whenever the country may be needed. The age and uncertain health of the Emperor, and the troubled state of France before the *Plebiscite*, made the time appear opportune for them to step forward and remind the nation that the Bourbons are not extinct. If this was the motive which prompted the princes to ask permission to reside in France, it has been gained, notwithstanding the rejection of their request. Most readers are probably aware that the order of banishment applies to both branches of the Bourbons, and was passed by the provisional government in 1848. Hence the present Emperor is not responsible for the sentence. Probably many years must still elapse before one of the family can reside in France as a mere ly private person. However free from ambition, he would unavoidably become the center of intrigues and the cause of troubles. For a long time to come the mere fact that a BONAPARTE or a Bourbon occupies the throne, will be reason enough to give umbrage for agitating the claims of the excluded family. And though LOUIS NAPOLEON himself has nothing to fear from the Orleans princes, he has, doubtless, good reason to dread their presence in the country when the question of succession comes to be settled.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

The great body of the Republicans of Allegheny are waiting to see what the Convention which meets to-day will do. In other words, they want to see the ticket. *If it is composed of good and true men, citizens whose character and qualifications constitute a reasonable response to the demand on the party regarding the offices, the ticket will be chosen at the next election.* No one who knows the *public* mind will pretend to dispute this. The demand for better men and reform is so general and emphatic, and the determination by voters to judge independently is so absolute, that all that is needed is to present a ticket the support of which will be a fitting expression of this feeling. Thousands who have made no sign concerning the Independent Movement, who, let it be said, either to their credit or discredit, never attend primary meetings, and ask only for good men, are waiting to give such a ticket their open support. Little is cared how it may be placed *before* them. Having no reason to expect such a ticket from the clique which has managed the Republican party here so long, they look to the Independent Movement. If the convention which meets to-day, as the result of that movement, presents *nominees at once sound Republicans, citizens of confirmed integrity and indisputable qualifications, no man or set of men in the Republican party will be able to give a satisfactory reason why the party as a whole should not support such nominees.*

The Convention of to-day, therefore, will assemble not only under circumstances of an interesting nature, but with its duty and line of policy clearly indicated. It needs only to go straight forward, with an eye solely to the reformation of the abuses in our local and State affairs—abuses that can be no longer endured without a protest of this kind. At no stage of this movement has there been anything so mean as the gratification of personal ill-will, or individual aims to secure; nothing but the reformation of abuses and the rescuing of the party in the downward course consequent in corrupt and incompetent leadership.

"THE TONGUE A FIRE."

Though Senator SUMNER is unfoubtedly a great master of words, he has during his public life been often mastered by them. In the days of slavery it was perhaps well to have a competent person in the Senate to rail at the wrong, and the member from Massachusetts did the work with admirable effectiveness. He characterized the peculiar institution and its devoted adherents in terms strong enough to reflect the abhorrence with which the better portion of the people regarded them. But even in those days it was manifest that Mr. SUMNER understood very imperfectly, if at all, the force of his own language. Borne along by the torrent of his speech he called names and applied epithets the most insulting import. The emphasis, intonation, gestures, the whole manner of the speaker conveyed the impression of his sincerity and earnestness. People who heard him could not doubt that he had made up his mind for the worst, and was prepared to take and bear the consequences, however unpleasant, of plain speaking so unprecedented and so terrible to its objects. And yet when the persons assailed treated the insults received in the only way possible for them according to their known standard of behavior, when the men denounced acted in exact accordance with the principles ascribed to them by the Senator, the surprise of the orator was almost as ludicrous to beholders as it was amazing. From his language and conduct it was apparent that when Mr. SUMNER had referred to the South as a "gigantic brothel," and had described the slave owners as men unmatriculated with the civilization of their country, he must have used words without any thought of their meaning, or else in a purely Pickwickian sense. He must have thought that the fiery hearted featherbeads of the South instead of being "barbarians" were models of Christian gentlemen and forbearance. When he had sneered at their talk about chivalry as mere pretense ridiculous for its inanity, he must have regarded them as highly educated gentlemen who could not fail to overlook the deadly insults which he poured upon them, in admiration of the fine phraseology and classical drapery in which his invective was clothed.

Mr. SUMNER's speech on the Alabama claims affords another illustration of his subjection to his own eloquence. One avowed object of the performance was to promote peace between England and America. He knew perfectly well that neither country wishes to go to war with the other, and that on our part the consequences of such a conflict are believed to be so terrible that it is contemplated as admissible only as a last resort for the salvation of the national honor. And yet the actual effect of the speech was to produce a condition of feeling which seemed to render war inevitable. A speech intended to advance the interests of peace read like an elaborate manifesto of reasons for immediate hostilities. Its language admitted of only one construction. It was a powerful statement of grievances, so expressed as to be most insulting to the nation from whom they had been received and most irritating to the nation by whom they had been endured. Throughout the speech *effect* was carefully studied, and for the sake of popular impression all the principles by which conscientious statesmen are accustomed to regulate their utterances, were disregarded. Mr. SUMNER had his reward. No actor ever enjoyed such a triumph. The admiration excited on both sides of the sea was extraordinary, and by this result of his effort the Massachusetts Senator was not surprised, though deeply gratified. But he was surprised, as he had often been before, at the evil passions, at the deep resentment kindled by his words. The surprise was quite natural. He had not sought to produce such deplorable effects. His object had been to show his mastery of words and his power of statement. Nor is there any reason to think that his feeling of triumph was at all embittered by the knowledge that the speech so much admired had increased the estrangement between the two countries and complicated the questions to be adjusted.

One is naturally reminded of the great Alabama speech and its effects by the resolutions on the subject of Cuba, offered in the Senate a few days ago by Mr. SUMNER, as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Their tenor and language are equally insulting to Spain. The meekest and most feeble nation would regard such an address as an unpardonable outrage—yet Mr. SUMNER proposes that the Government of the United States shall thus approach one of the proudest and most arrogant peoples in the world. But he does not wish to go to war with Spain, and it may be doubted whether he intends anything more than to show his mastery of an elevated and dignified strain of rebuke and admonition.

IF FEDERAL office-holders hereabouts are half as active in the performance of their proper duties as they are in trying to "head-off" the True Republicans, then General Grant can congratulate himself in having the most efficient officers here to be found anywhere in the country.

A. Lillian, residing in Montgomery avenue, Hudson City, New York, while ramming home a cartridge in a small cannon, with which he had been firing salutes Monday morning, had both arms blown off by a premature discharge. Though horribly mutilated there are hopes of his recovery.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Michigan has 600 insane persons of both sexes.

Mississippi has ripe peaches.

Brick tea is the latest Russian beverage. It is made of the dust of the plant.

There are three hundred brigands to be tried for their life in Hungary this month.

Lyons, Osgood & Co., have received a letter from Buffalo asking for a copy of "The Mystery of Edwin Booth."

There is due to Great Britain from all nations $4,000,000,000, of which we owe half the whole amount! There is nothing due this country from foreign nations or citizens.

Cincinnati has the second highest spire in America.

The grain receipts at Erie, Pa., in 1869, had increased to 2,411,879 bushels, against only 15,950 bushels in 1865. In 1868 the receipts at Ogdensburg were only 909,258 bushels; in 1869 they amounted to 15,344,068 bushels. At Montreal the grain receipts in 1865 were 60,646 bushels; in 1869 they rose to 8,085,132 bushels.

Chicago has appropriated, in addition to the unexpended balances of previous appropriations, about $4,000,000 for the current fiscal year. Estimating the cash valuation of the taxable property of the city for this year at $275,000,000, this appropriation will require a levy of nearly fifteen mills on the dollar.

During the year 1869 the Dominion of Canada required an expenditure from the British treasury of $4,007,230; New Zealand, $866,275; Western Australia, $39,000; Tasmania, $177,784; New South Wales, $18,915; South Australia, 19,625, and Queensland, $1,500.

The ill treatment of Jews in Roumania is confirmed, although there was nothing in the barbarities approaching a massacre.

A New York *Times* correspondent, writing from Omaha says: "From information which reaches the public in various ways, no room is left for doubt that the opposition in the Council to the infallibility scheme is more and more strengthening, and that the vote will be much smaller than Bishops, disaffected toward predetermined plans, are leaving Rome; for several have just passed through Florence. They have actually ordered servants, blackened boots and the rules fixed by the authority of the Papal Police."

One day last week a party of young men were firing a cannon near Dubuque. They were using common blasting powder into a hollow log, of which one of them accidentally dropped a cigar. A local paper says: The ill-fated smoker was blown up in the air a distance of ten or twelve feet, and fell all in a heap, so completely scorched, blackened and disfigured that he can'd hardly be recognized as a human being. All the rest of the party were shockingly injured, their skins being burned to a perfect crisp, although only the slightest touch, leaving nothing but the bare, squirming flesh. Every vestige of clothing was blown from their bodies, the hair singed off, and their eyesight destroyed. Added to other horrors the dresses of the females caught fire, and before help could be rendered to the standing near caught fire, and many were badly burned, some so seriously that their lives were despaired of.

The Yosemite Valley wants a first-class hotel to accommodate the twenty thousand persons who visit it annually.

Detroit wants new water works with a capacity of a million gallons.

Lima, Ohio, boasts of 10,000 inhabitants. Ten years ago there were only thirty persons and six houses there.

Patti's husband, the Marquis de Caux, has graduated for the navy before and commodore.

Wendell Phillips is out in opposition to the intervention of Coolie labor into the United States.

Hon. W. M. Burwell, editor of the *De Bow's Review*, thinks the negro equality is the bane of the past, and wants something "More liberal and progressive in its stead."

Col. James Dalton, ofnce Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives, is now a police reporter on a New Orleans newspaper.

MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

Old and New, for July, well sustains the character which its first number established. The parts of it entitled respectively "The Examiner" and "Record of Progress," give candid notices of new books and accounts of the progress of the sciences of the times, and besides some light and amusing papers, we have a number of grave subjects treated with force and point. "The Quakers in England," "Harrisburg, and how to find it," and "The Hidden Hemisphere" will interest all readers.

The Overland Monthly has for some time been generally acknowledged to be the freshest and most original of all the magazines. Every number contains articles descriptive of life and scenery on the Pacific coast, and in the number for July the papers of this kind are especially excellent. But one of the most entertaining papers relates to the far East and gives an account of a visit to Brook Farm.

A Dark Picture.

[Dispatch Correspondence of Philadelphia Post.]

In Pennsylvania there is a large and rapidly pauper population of about 25,000, 90 per cent. of which has been brought to degradation and want by intemperance. The revenue of our Commonwealth from the sale of liquor licenses is about $620,000, while the annual cost to the people of the Commonwealth for supporting criminals and paupers made such by liquor, is about $2,520,000. What a difference between the revenue derived from liquor licenses and the cost to the people of maintaining criminals and paupers made such by the traffic! This figure is in pursuance of these lines. This is, indeed, a source of melancholy reflection and deep regret, but it is, nevertheless, true. Shall we submit to the enormously high taxes in every county where liquor is sold to support the paupers, or will the people be more thoroughly aroused to the danger that surrounds them and apply the remedy?

THE most graphic accounts thus far received of the great cyclone which devastated Coringa in order to convey an adequate idea of its horrors and distinctiveness. The latest reports chronicle the fact that more than 7,000 houses were completely destroyed, and property to the amount of £40,000,000 was sacrificed. Upwards of one thousand bodies have already been recovered and there are still fifteen hundred missing persons unaccounted for. Ten first-class ships, engines and men, perished in the flames. The staff of the English journal published in the city, the Lawyer, the five magistrates, editors, compositors and clerks, barely escaped with their lives. The incidents of the fire are too numerous to detail. Mothers, fathers and friends were to be seen in every direction vainly searching among the ashes for children, brothers and sisters. In one direction lay seventy dead bodies, piled together, and there was a dark mass of charred matter, while near by were many others who could scarcely be recognized as having ever been living men and women. The wind was so violent and the flames spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to get the fire engines to work. Eight thousand rupees was subscribed previous to the fire for the Coringa Christian and Native Female Orphan Asylum, and it is only surprising that so few became its victims. Strangest of all is the fact that the fire thus disastrous raged but a few hours, and spread with such rapidity that buildings were swept away in an instant, and with an explosion like that of cannon. We are happy to record that every effort that can possibly be made is being extended to relieve the sufferers, and both money and shelter for the thousands rendered homeless by its most calamitous visitation is being liberally given on the New Orleans line.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Past and Present—Industrial Establishments and What they Furnish—Railroad Connections—Population—Dedication of the New Methodist Episcopal Church, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 4, 1870.

One hundred and seventy-six miles west of Pittsburgh is located the pretty little city of Mansfield, in Ohio. The city stands on rolling ground, sufficiently elevated to afford excellent drainage and give a full view of the surrounding country. The surface in the vicinity is undulating, and the land rich and in every way admirably well adapted to agricultural purposes. Beautiful farms spread away in every direction from the city, and the products of the farm were for many years the only staples in the trade of the place. The same holds true to a great degree still, though manufacturing establishments are gradually springing up. Among these is one for the manufacture of reapers and mowers, which turns out some fifteen hundred to two thousand machines a year, worth from three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand dollars. Aultman & Taylor manufactured this year fifteen hundred threshers, valued at one million dollars. These establishments, with the woolen factory, Bymer & Co., the wooden factory of Gledhill & Co., a paper mill, and two planing mills and sash factories, and a large steam flouring mill, give employment to hundreds of mechanics and are steadily adding to the wealth of the place.

Three railroads, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Atlantic and Great Western and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Ohio Railroad, connecting Sandusky and Newark, and formerly known as the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, afford facilities for trade and travel. Another road to be known as the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan, and which has a distinct charter from the State, and the construction of the road is a guarantee of its completion. The population of the city is nearly twelve thousand. For years past there has been a steady and healthy growth, and with this improvement in the character of the public buildings and private residences. While there are no palatial houses, there are many which betoken wealth, and give evidence of taste and culture. The condition of the people is intelligent and refined. Among the noticeable improvements is the new court house, the foundation of which will be completed this present season. The estimated cost is two hundred thousand dollars, and the building promises to be among the best of its kind in the State.

Unusual interest pervaded the community on Sabbath day, owing to the dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal Church. The building is a fine Gothic structure of cream colored stone, fifty feet wide and forty-five feet high to the spring of the arch, and one hundred and fifty feet from the ground. The audience room is one hundred feet and will comfortably seat six hundred persons. Although fully as large as it ever was crowded in during each service on the Sabbath, the gallery floor is richly carpeted, the backs and seats of the pews are cushioned, and the windows filled with beautiful stained glass. Every part of the building is finished and seems to reflects the highest credit upon the architect, the builders, and the congregation. Nor ought we to omit in this connection to mention the generosity of the members of other denominations, for the Rev. Mr. Hickox, of the Baptist Church, gave five hundred dollars in the organ collection, and in the evening lecture Hall, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, not only omitted his regular service in order that he might congregational singing, but joined in the closing exercises, but handed in a card with a liberal offering of one hundred dollars in behalf of his people.

The cost of the new building was thirty-five thousand dollars. Twenty-seven thousand of this amount had been subscribed previous to the dedication. Eight thousand remained to be provided for. Though the amount seemed large, as compared with the financial ability of the people, especially in view of the previous contributions, yet the contributions were promptly forthcoming, aggregated the noble sum of nine thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars. The congregation and community as a whole suffered a great loss in the death of W. Clark, of Cincinnati, preached in the morning, and Rev. J. F. Fielding, D. D., President of the Pittsburgh Female College, in the evening. The management of the finances was committed to Hon. Thomas Ewing.

Prominent among those who took an active part in the dedication of the house were Judge George W. Geddes, Col. H. Burns and Messrs. A. Allen, G. Brindler, B. B. McVay, Moses Miller, Dr. Kinkead, Dr. Hickox, and Dr. George Mitchell. Others are worthy of honorable mention, but space forbids.

EX-Governor M. Bartley is an honored member of the church, and held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. He has been called upon to preset him taking any active part. Much of the success of the Rev. J. Ewing, the pastor, whose pastorage the enterprise was commenced, and who was present on Sabbath and rendered important assistance, and of the Rev. Mr. Hall, the present earnest and accomplished pastor. Both are held in high esteem by the congregation, and the community as well, for their abilities as ministers and their social and Christian characters.

I regret that want of time prevents a more extended notice of this handsome and wealthy hearted, openhanded citizens. Your correspondent was most favorably impressed, and will be glad to visit it again. He favored [illegible] to make them another visit. OLIN.

EXCITING SCENE.

Narrow Escape of the Propeller Fountain City from Being Burned—How the Boat and Passengers were Saved by a Child.

[From the Erie Republican.]

Some two or three weeks since the propeller Fountain City, had a narrow escape from being burned, on her downward trip from Buffalo. The particulars of the affair, as far as we know, have not been published, were furnished us by a gentleman of this city, to whom they were related by the heroine of the story.

It appears that a Mrs. Fasch, of Chicago, who resides a short distance from the city of Chicago, took passage for Buffalo, on board the Fountain City, taking her child, a girl about five or twelve years of age, with her. The day after leaving Chicago, the little girl going into the kitchen, remarked that the cook was smoked considerable, to which the cook replied in an angry tone, and told her to get out of her business," he has always devoted a large part of his time to literature, and has had a share in one unsuccessful magazine.

Hon. F. H. Collier, of this city, delivered an oration before the graduating class of Columbia College last week.

Mr. Philo Parsons, of Detroit, has offered to give $1,000 to the Chicago Congregational Seminary, and $5,000 to Olivet College, provided his church will also contribute $10,000 to the same object.

Forshaw, the English jockey, has an income of $20,000 a year.

A report is in circulation that Prince Pierre Bonaparte is returning to this country, under the name of "Stephens"—that he has been in New York for some time, passed overland to San Francisco, and left for San Francisco to penetrate his incognito.

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Hon. W. M. Burwell, editor of the *De Bow's Review*, thinks the negro equality is the bane of the past, and wants something "More liberal and progressive in its stead."

Col. James Dalton, ofnce Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives, is now a police reporter on a New Orleans newspaper.

THE QUESTION OF LABOR.

Cost of Labor and Subsistence in the United States.

A most valuable document on this subject, of about seventy-five pages, prepared by Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, for the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, is now in type, and nearly ready for distribution. It contains—

I. FACTORY LABOR.

Giving tables of the average weekly wages paid in the various industrial establishments of the United States (from "agricultural implements" to "wooden mills") in the respective years 1867 and 1869.

The tables are the result of inquiries made of the proprietors of the respective establishments. This division embraces about thirty pages.

II. MECHANICAL LABOR.

Several pages are devoted to the wages paid in the leading mechanical employments, "blacksmiths" to "wheelwrights,") in every State and Territory in the Union, giving the average daily rates with board, and without board, in the respective years 1867 and 1869, and a recapitulation by sections.

III. FARM AND OTHER LABOR.

About twelve pages are devoted to this branch, giving average daily and monthly wages of both experienced and ordinary hands, including farm and other common and domestic labor, in summer and in winter, with board, and without board, in each State and territory of the Union, as given for the respective years 1861 and 1869, also a recapitulation by sections.

IV. EXPENSES OF LIVING, ETC.

To complement the preceding table of wages, the average cost of provisions, groceries, fuel, and leading articles of living, as well as of house rent and board, are given in each State and Territory for the years 1867 and 1869—also, a recapitulation by sections—the last embracing fifty-five distinct articles. A statement showing the average weekly expenditures of workingmen's families in the manufacturing towns of the United States, and the average income and expenditure of similar families in Europe.

V. THE COST OF DWELLINGS.

To ascertain whether the high rents paid by workmen were justified by the increased cost of building, inquiries were addressed to leading building material dealers in various cities, asking the cost in 1861 and 1869, respectively, of the various materials, as well as of labor, employed in the erection of dwellings for wage-laborers. The result shows the increase in the cost of materials to have been 58 per cent., of labor 103 per cent., and of building lots 167 per cent.

Most of the above information was obtained by Mr. Young through the assistant assessors. The collation and tabulation of a vast number of returns, involving great labor and delay and prevented their accompanying the last report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, to which they now appear as a supplement.

The following comparison of the average weekly wages of persons employed in woolen mills in England and the United States, in the years 1867 and 1869, respectively, is taken from the table on wages in woolen mills:

Occupations.	Average wages, (gold values.) United States, 1869.	England, 1867.	Percentage in favor of the U. S.
Wool sorters	$8 25	$6 78	19 16
Wool washers	6 35	5 50	13 48
Wool pickers	5 90	5 00	42 46
Carders	12 70	9 00	29 46
Rovers	9 80	7 00	7 40
Carders	4 67	3 85	17 56
Spinners	9 00	6 50	38 38
Warpers & beam'rs	6 71	5 61	16 09
Reelers	4 67	3 85	17 56
Weavers	8 06	4 67	22 93
Fullers	6 28	5 44	34 48
Dressers	9 23	5 50	11 57
Finishers	8 06	5 50	14 81

The work is comprehensive in scope and minute in detail, the object of Mr. Young having been to present a complete exhibit, as possible of the present condition of industry and the industrial classes. Both in collecting and compiling the information for each and every precaution has been taken which could in any way secure accuracy. The work, therefore, will, therefore, be of great value to the Legislator, and to the public at large, as a reliable source, covering details elsewhere not to be found. It would also be a most useful work for general circulation, and especially so among the classes in Europe from which emigration to our country is chiefly drawn, since it would enable the intending emigrant to compare the rates of labor in the United States with those of his own country, but would indicate to him the particular trade or section in which his own occupation receives the highest rate of remuneration.

In the preparation of this work, Mr. Young has simply presented facts and figures, leaving it to the reader to draw such inferences as the data before him seem to warrant.

It is hoped that a large edition will be ordered by Congress.

RALPH KEELER contributes an interesting article to the July *Atlantic* descriptive of a tour through Nevada and Utah, and the mines. After walking from Toledo Ohio to New York, at a cost of $3 he paid $33 for passage to London, visited Paris, Strasburg, Heidelberg, when, having $80 in gold, he matriculated, boarded for four months and then dined and lived as students did not do—study; what they did—carouse and vagabondize. At Christmas he was penniless until evening, when he received $15 from home, for which he paid $5, and finished his unspecified months longer, during which time he "lived distinctly better than for twelve years of age, with her. The day after the dog came in with the little girl going into the kitchen, remarked that the cook was smoked considerable, to which the cook replied in an angry tone, and told her to get out of her business." he has always devoted a large part of his time to literature, and has had a share in one unsuccessful magazine.

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MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

Old and New, for July, well sustains the character which its first number established. The parts of it entitled respectively "The Examiner" and "Record of Progress," give candid notices of new books and accounts of the progress of the sciences of the times, and besides some light and amusing papers, we have a number of grave subjects treated with force and point. "The Quakers in England," "Harrisburg, and how to find it," and "The Hidden Hemisphere" will interest all readers.

The Overland Monthly has for some time been generally acknowledged to be the freshest and most original of all the magazines. Every number contains articles descriptive of life and scenery on the Pacific coast, and in the number for July the papers of this kind are especially excellent. But one of the most entertaining papers relates to the far East and gives an account of a visit to Brook Farm.

A Dark Picture.

[Dispatch Correspondence of Philadelphia Post.]

In Pennsylvania there is a large and rapidly pauper population of about 25,000, 90 per cent. of which has been brought to degradation and want by intemperance. The revenue of our Commonwealth from the sale of liquor licenses is about $620,000, while the annual cost to the people of the Commonwealth for supporting criminals and paupers made such by the traffic is about $2,520,000. What a difference between the revenue derived from liquor licenses and the cost to the people of maintaining criminals and paupers made such by the traffic! This figure is in pursuance of these lines. This is, indeed, a source of melancholy reflection and deep regret, but it is, nevertheless, true. Shall we submit to the enormously high taxes in every county where liquor is sold to support the paupers, or will the people be more thoroughly aroused to the danger that surrounds them and apply the remedy?

THE most graphic accounts thus far received of the great cyclone which devastated Coringa in order to convey an adequate idea of its horrors and distinctiveness. The latest reports chronicle the fact that more than 7,000 houses were completely destroyed, and property to the amount of £40,000,000 was sacrificed. Upwards of one thousand bodies have already been recovered and there are still fifteen hundred missing persons unaccounted for. Ten first-class ships, engines and men, perished in the flames. The staff of the English journal published in the city, the Lawyer, the five magistrates, editors, compositors and clerks, barely escaped with their lives. The incidents of the fire are too numerous to detail. Mothers, fathers and friends were to be seen in every direction vainly searching among the ashes for children, brothers and sisters. In one direction lay seventy dead bodies, piled together, and there was a dark mass of charred matter, while near by were many others who could scarcely be recognized as having ever been living men and women. The wind was so violent and the flames spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to get the fire engines to work. Eight thousand rupees was subscribed previous to the fire for the Coringa Christian and Native Female Orphan Asylum, and it is only surprising that so few became its victims. Strangest of all is the fact that the fire thus disastrous raged but a few hours, and spread with such rapidity that buildings were swept away in an instant, and with an explosion like that of cannon. We are happy to record that every effort that can possibly be made is being extended to relieve the sufferers, and both money and shelter for the thousands rendered homeless by its most calamitous visitation is being liberally given on the New Orleans line.

STREET PAVEMENTS.

Shall They Be Wood or Stone?—Sanitary View of the Subject.

Doctor Lewis A. Thayer, an eminent physician in New York, who declares that he has had the question "forced" on his attention, writes to the *Tribune* concerning pavements as follows: There are many different methods of laying each of these materials, some of which have been universally condemned. For instance, the "Nicholson stone," which is simply an abomination in the sight of horse and man. The "macadam" produces dust which is not only disagreeable, but deleterious to health. Without comparing structural devices, and in order to get at the merits of the materials, and make a just estimate of both, let blocks of stone of suitable size and dimentions be placed upon end. Now, *all things* considered, which makes the best pavement, the stone or the wood? In other words, which material subserves best the purpose intended by paving?

The objects sought in having streets are cleanliness, health, comfort, facility of locomotion, the consequent saving of time, labor and expense of transportation. Pavement of stone does facilitate transportation, but at the expense of horse shoes, horse flesh, and of great wear and tear of vehicles. The horse's foot, which by nature is elastic, and when at the trot, by summoning all his strength, and by one violent effort, threw the dog to the ground on its back. Before we continue, could we not, with advantage to the steps, Mr. D. had entered the house and closed the open door. Mr. Douglass, and with his gun shot the dog twice and killed him, greatly to the relief and satisfaction of our fellowman, who was closely besieged within his own house.

We may state, in conclusion, that Mr. Douglass owes his safety to his great strength, being a man of two hundred pounds' weight and of herculean power. Our friend, let me add, is not entirely unarmed; and although during the terrible conflict he could not reach his gun, the encounter was so terrific that he was unable to use firearms.

LITTLE GIFFIN.

Out of the focal and foremost fire—
Out of the hospital walls, as dire;
Six times of cye-shot and gangrene
(Eighteenth battle, and he sixteen);
Specter-like, shunned by one and all—
Little Giffen, of Tennessee.

"Take him and welcome!" the surgeon said;
"Much your doctor can help the dead!"
And so we took him and brought him where
The balm was sweet on the summer air;
And we laid him down on a Wilderness bed,
Utter Lazarus, heels to head!

Weary war with the bated breath,
Skeleton lines against skeleton death;
Months of torture, how many such?
Weary weeks of the sick and crutch!
Still the glint in the steel-blue eye
Spoke of a spirit that would n't die!

And didn't—nay, more! in death's despite,
The rapid vulture hovered to write
"Tear mother," at first, of course, and then
"Dear Captain," implored of the men.
Captain's answer? Of eighty and five,
Giffen alone is alive.

Johnston's pressed at the front, they say;
Little Giffen was up and away!
A rear, fierce fight for the dear old flag,
Limned the glint of his steel blue eye,
"I'll be with you in time, if I can," was news of fight,
But none of Giffen—he did not write.

I sometimes fancy that when I'm king,
And my gallant comforters form a ring,
And speak of battles fought long ago,
And each so loyal to all but self,
I'll give the vacant place of honor knee—
Yes, barter the whole—for the loyalty
Of little Giffen of Tennessee.

A DOG'S REVENGE.

Terrific Combat With a Georgia Mastiff—A Fight for Life or Death.

[From the Newman (Ga.) Herald.]

Mr. E. Douglass, Esq., of this city, was recently the owner of a mastiff which he had trained, and which was about two years and a half old, and, no doubt the largest dog in the country.

On monday evening Mr. Douglass was attempting to drive some chickens into his garden, but the dog occupied the gate and would not let them pass him. Mr. D. ordered him away, but the mastiff would not obey until he took up a stone and threw several rocks at him, when he took refuge under the kitchen. In a moment more Mr. D. saw his dog with lean steps and glaring eyes advancing slowly toward him for fight. Our friend seeing that he could not stop the dog by words or gestures, at once prepared to defend himself, as fight was impossible. As soon as the dog was near him he arose on his hind feet and attempted to seize Mr. D. by the throat.

Then ensued a combat between the man and dog of about ten minutes duration, and which for the fierceness was scarcely have a parallel encounters. Mr. D. first threw out his left arm, which the dog bit completely away, and he then, with his right hand caught the infuriated brute by the throat, and as soon as his left hand was free took from a pocket of his dog-skin coat his under jaw with it. Rowing every moment more and more infuriated the combat was becoming one, as soon as the first excitement had subsided Mr. D. ordered his family to close every door on all sides of his dwelling but one, which he gradually but slowly drew the dog. Once the dog had completely entered the open door, the dog had for a short time partially disengaged himself and bit Mr. D. severely on the left thigh.

By this time our friend became calm and cool, and quickly and promptly reseized the dog

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

YELLOW TRANSIENT RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S.

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 5, 1870.

Financial matters at the semi-annual settlement time are usually very active, and we find the present season no exception. Adjustment of accounts generally begins in earnest after the Fourth, and settlements are more or less protracted according to the condition of the money market. There is at present no real scarcity of money, but a disposition to economize has set in, which will have a tendency to make itself felt for a greater supply of currency with which to adjust balances, but this scarcity was not felt so severely to-day as it was in the closing days of the past week, and there are well grounded assurances that our local discount market will soon resume a very comfortable condition in all its phases, the Eastern money centers having become accustomed to the present difficulty is experienced in placing the heavy bills balances that are so rapidly accumulating. The last weekly statement of the associated banks of New York was highly favorable, the item in reserve being nearly three millions, and in the surplus over legal reserve two and a half millions, the banks now holding $35,338,950 in excess of the reserve required by law. Their loans are decreased half a million, while the deposits have increased a million and a half. The increase in specie resulting from the July disbursements of the government is nearly three and a half millions, and one loss in legal tenders less than half a million.

The late sharp upward turn in Government bonds on the closing days of June has rather astonished, and there is now a hesitancy among purchasers, lest the closing hours of the present week should spring something in the shape of a funding measure into a law. There is scarcely a shadow of a chance for such a movement, but there is a bare possibility that it might be done. It was thought that the odious income tax law had received its death blow, until the Senate reconsidered the matter and passed what is thought to be an improvement on the old law.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn'g.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	115	115	115
U. S. Bonds '62	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '64	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '67	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	110½	110½	110½
Gold	113½	113½	113½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	113½
U. S. 5-20s, new	113½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific Railroad	103½
Central Pacific Railroad	103½
Currency Pacific	114

—The New York *Herald*, in noting the course of the stock market last week, thinks the course of the stock market has been decidedly reversed, and the lowest point in stocks was made on last Tuesday, when the market gave signs of having been artificially weakened, to enable those operators to close their speculative contracts and place themselves on the bull side of the speculative movement. The impression that money, under the numerous and plentiful disbursements of the July month, must decline to merely nominal rates has encouraged this speculation, and prices clearly advanced, even in a comparatively dull market. The outsiders generally preferred to wait until after the Fourth before inaugurating a new speculative movement, and there was some realizing at the advance on Saturday by those who had profited. The indications point to a very active market when the street settles back to business on Tuesday.

The opening price of railway stocks at the New York Stock Exchange this morning were about the same as they closed on Saturday. New York Central, 198½; Erie, 23; Reading, 107½; Lake Shore, 101½; Northwestern, 83½ and 89½; Rock Island, 110; Pacific Mail, 42; St. Paul, 67 and 81½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½; gold, 112.

At the regular 11:30 call the market was steady and rather better in some instances, Central, 98; Western Union Telegraph, 84; Quicksilver, 7½; Pacific Mail, 42; Adams Express, 68½; Wells Fargo, 103; American, 44½; United States Express, 46; New York Central, 198½; Erie, 23½; Reading, 107½; Michigan Central, 120½; Lake Shore, 101½; Illinois Central, 140½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern, 83½ and 89½; Rock Island, 112½; St. Paul, 67½ and 82½; Wabash, 80½; Fort Wayne, 96½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½; Allentown, 137 and 138½; Hartford and Erie, 4; Harlem, 142; New Jersey Central, 108½. Gold, 112½.

At 12:30 New York Central advanced to 199; Erie, 23; Reading, 107½; Lake Shore, 101½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern, 83½ and 89½; Rock Island, 112½; Pacific Mail, 42½; St. Paul, 67½ and 82½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½; Gold, 112½.

At the regular afternoon call prices were a fraction off in some instances; Canton, 68½; Western Union Telegraph, 84; Quicksilver, 7; Pacific Mail, 42; Adams Express, 68½; Wells Fargo, 103; American, 44½; United States Express, 46; New York Central, 199; Erie, 23½; Reading, 107½; Michigan Central, 120½; Lake Shore, 101½; Illinois Central, 140½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern, 83½ and 89½; Rock Island, 112½; St. Paul, 67 and 81½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½; Wabash, 80½ and 79; Fort Wayne, 96½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½; Allentown, 137 and 138½; Hartford and Erie, 4¼; Harlem, 142; Gold, 112½.

Prices at the 2:30 call were in some instances below the lowest of the day. New York Central, 200½; Erie, 23½; Reading, 107½; Lake Shore, 101½; Northwestern, 83½ and 89½; Rock Island, 112½; Pacific Mail, 42½; St. Paul, 67½ and 81½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½; Gold 112¾.

At the regular 3:30 call prices were better. New York Central, 200½; Central Scrip 99½; Erie, 23½; Reading, 107; Lake Shore, 101½; Northwestern, 83½ and 89½; Rock Island, 112½; Pacific Mail, 42½; St. Paul, 67½ and 81½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½; Gold, 112¾.

There was little change at 4:30: New York Central, 200½; do scrip, 99½; Erie, 23; Reading, 107½; Lake Shore, 101½; Northwestern, 83½ and 89½; Rock Island, 112½; Pacific Mail, 42½; St. Paul, 67 and 81½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½; Gold, 112½.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), deals in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day will insure prompt purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Gold and Silver and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY EVENING, July 5, 1870. }

As every reader knows, yesterday was the Fourth of July, and as a general thing business houses were closed—as they should be—and "all hands" betook themselves to the woods, groves or other cool retreats (some carried in the "bosom of their families" and thereby showed wisdom). On "opening up" this morning business wore a cheerful aspect, everything went on as usual, and we do not find occasion to alter our Monday's quotations. Flour was not the main demand, buyers wanting concessions, which holders were not disposed to grant. The supply was fully equal to the demand. Produce—The market was amply supplied with the various articles, prices unchanged. Bacon and provisions are in good demand at current rates, but with the light receipts and sales the stock in first hands is being somewhat reduced. Groceries were quiet and firmer, the monetary ease, as usual at this season, having declined. Small fruits are about a set, and though a shade lower, are still "up in the figures."

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

FLOUR—No new features in this article, and prices are unchanged. The demand was confined principally to family and small lots. We are reported sales of the following: Mackerel No. 1 $9 00@9 50; do No. 2 large $8 00@8 50; do No. 3 medium $7 50; do No. 3 large $8 00; No. 1 Lake Trout $8 50; No. 2 $7 50; Lake herring $4 50; Baltimore herrings $4 50. Codfish 9c.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 50@55c.

LIME—The market was not a very active one. We can report regular sales at the following: Cleveland white $2 20; Eastern $1 75 to $2.

PAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 50.

GRANULATED—The market is steady and unchanged, with a fair business doing for the season, at the following rates:

Pittsburgh—Hardy, crushed and granulated 16½c; powdered 16c; A coffee 15½c; B coffee 15c; extra C 15c; C yellow 14½c per lb. New Orleans—Sales limited; sales at 10½c; 11½c for Cuba; prime 12½c; choice 13c; fancy 13½c; Havana 13½c; Boston, 13½c. New York—Sales unimportant; sugars generally unchanged; fair to good refining quoted at 10@10½c; prime 10¾@11c; choice 11¼@11½c; yellow clarified 11¾@12c; white clarified 12½@13c; crushed 13c; powdered 13¼@13½c; granulated 13¼@13½c; cut loaf 13¾@14c.

SYRUPS—Sales Independent & Elder's, on H. A. & E. syrup, white boiling, 47½c; white drips, 45c; yellow drips, 42½c; amber and lower grades dull, 40@42½c per gallon.

MOLASSES—Sales Carolina at 80; Rangoon, 39c.

COFFEE—Sales rosting, fair to good, 20c; prime, 20½c; choice, 21c; fancy, 22c; fancy 23c; Java 27c.

TEAS—In moderate demand. Young Hyson $0 50@1 00; Imperial $1 00@1 25; Gunpowder $1 00@1 25; Japan $0 90@1 25; Oolong $1 25@1 50; Souchong $0 80@1 00; Sugar Scented $1 00@1 25; Imperial $1 00@1 25; Sun Dried $1 00@1 25; Gun Powder $1 00@1 25; Cotton Yarns $2 @ $3.

SALT—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mixed 12½c; Star lots, and round lots 12½c per bushel.

CANNED GOODS OR COFFEE—Sales Hammond's $4 25 per gross.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note. Good quantities of meat sell readily at current rates; Sugar cured hams, 15c; canvassed, 16c; plain, 15c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 22½c; plain, 21½c; sugar cured hams, canvassed and put in buckets and bags, Moss Pork $16 in buckets; Mess Pork $15 in buckets; Mess Beef $8 in buckets; beef firm and advancing; sales at 25c.

CORN MEAL—We have nothing new to note and quote; sales to-day of small lots at bushel; sales at bushel in bags.

BEANS—Sales in bags; in boxes, assorted papers, 75c; in sacks, 65c.

RAISINS—Prunes 12½@ currants 12½c; layer raisins $4 50 boxes; Muscatel $4 50; Malaga 16@16½c per pound.

FLOUR—The sales of flour were light, the market was quiet and easy, and we have no changes to make in previous quotations. The receipts were moderate, and receipts were still less. The stock, though not large, is fully equal to the demand. The following are the grades: *** Green Band in bbls, $6 in sacks; $7 00; * double extra $7 50 in bbls, $7 00 in sacks; ** family extra bbls and $6 50 in sacks; red wheat flour $6 00 in bbls and $5 50 in sacks; White Indiana extra $6 50 in bbls and $6 00 in sacks. The above rates were for good standard brands; $7 75@8 00@8 50. Bakers' and Minnesota brands, $8 00@9 00 for choice winter wheat flour; $9 00@9 75 for choice spring wheat flour. The following are the prices of Rye flour and Corn meal, and $7 00 in bbls, with 25cts off in sacks; other brands were quoted at $6 25@6 50

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coffee, Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Meeting—Dalton Oil Co.
Dividend—Manufacturers and Merchant's Ins. Co.
Dividend—Birmingham and Pittsburgh Bridge Co.
Dividend—City Bank of Pittsburgh.
Dividend—Keystone Bank, Pittsburgh.
Dividend—Mascotte Deposit Savings Bank.
Dividend—Peoples' National Bank.
Dividend—Tradesmen's National Bank.
Dividend—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
Dividend—Poor ers' Insurance Co.
Information Wanted—Lewis King.
Printing Ink—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Lecture—Central Presbyterian Church.
Situation Wanted—A. J.
Cow Lost—F. H. Eaton.
Salesmen Wanted—P. O Box 323.
Laboring Men—S. T. Moller.
Positions Obtained—S. T. Moller.
Servant Girls Wanted—S. T. Moller.
Solid Cast Steel Anvils—Rogers, Graff & Co.
New Opera House—Bryant's Minstrels.
For Pic Nics—Friendship Grove.
Pure Teas and Coffees—E. B. Freeman.
Room for Rent—279 Penn street.
Tannery for Sale—351 Liberty street.
Bankruptcy Notice—Joseph Led le.
Proposals—Prison Inspectors Allegheny county.
Great Clothing Store—Uriling, Follansbee & Co.
Brilliant Dining Rooms—J. S. Hollinger & Co.
Flour—D. Wallace.
Hats—Remaley.
Rest Dinners—30 Allegheny Diamond.
Ice Cream—Youngson's.
Brilliant Dining Saloon—30 Allegheny Diamond.
Fine Clothing—Uriling, Follansbee & Co.
Remember Spring—A. H. Sawyer.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Diarrhœa—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Refitting and Home for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Proposals—W. m. J. Stevenson.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Summer Complaints—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Patent Sewing Cribs—Lemon & Wade.
Pearl Mills Flour—R. T. Keansely & Bro.
Refinery for Sale—J. C. Buffum.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Old Silk Hats Made New—Troupe.
Silk Hats Altered—65 Fifth avenue.
Cod Liver Oil—Harris & Ewing.
Tuscarora Academy—Begins September 7.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The letters can get them by applying at the Postoffice.

	Cents.
Davis C. F , Omaha, Neb	3
Fields Patrick, Port Peery, Pa	1
Spencer Miss Ada, Chicago, Ill	3
Thornton Wm., Fourteen Mile Creek	3
Boyle Henry C., Columbia, Iowa	3
Edgerton, L. J., Damascus, Pa	3
Lindsay M. H., West Middletown, Pa	3

SATISFACTORY.—The dinners served up at the "Brilliant," No. 30 Allegheny Diamond, at the moderate price of forty cents.

FIRST-CLASS ticket to Boston via Philadelphia and New York, $11, at John W. Pittock's, opposite postoffice.

DEATH AT THE WORKHOUSE.—Barney O'Donnell, sent to the Workhouse on Friday last by Mayor Brush, died on the morning of the 4th. He body will be brought home for burial.

A FACT.—The "Brilliant," No. 30 Allegheny Diamond, gives better dinners than most of the hotels, and charges only forty cents for a meal.

OWNER WANTED.—Chief of Police Hague has a splendid bay horse in his possession which he has reason to suppose has been stolen. Any one having lost such an animal would do well to confer with the Chief.

TO BOILER MAKERS.—The Board of Prison Inspectors of Allegheny county, advertise in another column for proposals for the erection of boilers for warming the Court House and Jail. See their card.

TEACHERS ELECTED.—The following teachers were elected in the Mount Albion district, Twentieth ward, last evening: Principal, Miss Nichols, Principal; Misses B. Bradshaw and Florinda Shaw, assistants.

DEAD.—W. B. Redfield, lately connected with the press of Pittsburgh, recently died at the house of some friends at Hartford, Pennsylvania county, Pa., from the effects of an operation upon a carbuncle on the back of the neck.

THE proprietors of the "Brilliant," No. 30 Allegheny Diamond, have attained an enviable popularity as caterers. Its customers are the "town talk." Go to the Brilliant.

STOCK SALE.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	97 50
M. and M. National	98 00
Union's National	97 00

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—The Woman's Suffrage Association of Allegheny county will meet at the Board Trade Rooms, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, Thursday, the 7th inst., at half-past seven P. M. All are invited.

BOY SHOT.—Monday afternoon Joseph Bigger, aged fourteen years, son of John Bigger, was shot accidentally in the hand while handling a pistol. The accident occurred in a cornfield, and the injured lad was brought to the city and attended by Drs. Childs and Bargher, who hope to save the hand.

ARMS FRACTURED.—On Monday, the little daughter of Wm. Evans, Butler street, Seventeenth ward, fell on the pavement fracturing her arms. Charles Durning, employed at the Pittsburgh Steam Hammer Works, also had his arm fractured while at work at a late hour Tuesday. Both of the injured parties were attended by Dr. Clark.

AVERY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The commencement exercises of Avery College, Allegheny City, will take place to-morrow night, at one o'clock, P. M., in the College building. The united literary societies will meet in the morning of the same day at Lafayette Hall, and will be addressed by the Hon. H. R. Revels, of Mississippi, and the Hon. J. J. Wright, of South Carolina.

YOUNG MEN'S SODALITY PICNIC.—We are informed that of all the picnics held on the 4th, that of the Young Men's Sodality society was by all odds the largest, most orderly, and, of course, the most successful. Without holding cards of invitation to this picnic sited early to the beautiful grounds known as McFarland's grove, and at one time there were not less than three thousand persons on the grounds. Not a disturbance of any description marred the festivities, which speake volumes for the managers, who took every precaution necessary to years o interest each lifetime.

DANGEROUS PLACE.—Second avenue, where it crosses the Chartiers railroad, is a dangerous place after nightfall, a large log having been left parallel with the road, and the ends projecting in such a way as to catch the wheels of a vehicle, the driver of which is not well acquainted with the locality. On Monday night two gentlemen, wishing to reach the Cowsky third ward, took the second street road, but at the bridge struck the wheels of their buggy against this log and overturned the vehicle. On being very late, the buggy could not be repaired, and they were compelled to ride two on one "double." Be careful how you drive on Second avenue after dark.

INQUEST.—Yesterday morning an old man named Miles Carr, while standing at the corner of Wylie and Washington streets, was stricken with epilepsy, and fell to the ground in a fit. He was carried to his residence in a court off Webster avenue, and died in a few hours afterward, where he died at three o'clock P. M. Alderman John A. Floyd held an inquest on the body last evening, and it appeared that deceased had been drinking to excess for some time, and that the excessive drinking of which he died. His death was caused by intemperance, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts mentioned. The deceased was about sixty years of age, and was born in county Donegal, Ireland.

Continued Public Sale.

Owing to the heavy rains preventing persons from attending the sale of those desirable pieces of ground at City View, only part of them were sold, and the balance will be offered on Friday, July 8th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Any persons desiring a piece of ground from one to five acres, covered with bearing fruit trees and grapes, and in close communication with the city and country, within fifteen minutes drive of the Allegheny Diamond via Federal street, North avenue and Perrysville plank road, should not fail to attend, as sites so convenient on such easy terms are not often offered more.

Terms—one-fifth cash and balance in five equal annual payments, with interest. Conveyances will be provided to take persons to and from the sale, starting at Troy Hill Passenger cars, at corner of East and Ohio streets, from 1½ to 2½ o'clock.

The German Press Difficulty.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following is a translation of an article in the *Freiheit's Freund*, of the 30th of June, in answer to an article in the *Volksblatt*, of the 29th of June, which you published on Monday morning: E. S.

CARD.

I consider it beneath my dignity to answer the abusive and scandalous articles which were made against me in the columns of a German paper of yesterday, and bring in so many lies about that the proprietor of *Union* ahead so readily allowed the use of his columns to that literary vagabond, suffice it to say that the unmasking of this individual resulted in a dismissal from his place as an improper person for house-discretion. It would disgust the reader did I enter into any particulars. The proprietors of the paper are in possession of documentary proofs more than sufficient to justify my assertions, as well as true, and I can refer them to from honest intentions. This is my first and last answer. EMANUEL SCHWEIZER.

Bryant's Minstrels.

The Opera House was densely crowded last night, and the people in attendance were more than pleased at the performances of Bryant's famous minstrels—they were, indeed, intensely delighted, and gave vent to their feelings in frequent bursts of applause. Unworth-y stump speeches and fierce Rendezvous-ing-ness and dance elicited loud manifestations of delight, while Dan Bryant's comicalities were almost side-splitting. To a magnificent opening presence, if we are to judge by the amount of applause bestowed, the performances of "Little Mac" and "Behind the Curtain" then as the mischievous monkey, and finally, in his comic essence, completely eclipsed everything in the "burnt cork" line we have yet witnessed. This evening, in addition to the other great attractions, Dan Bryant will appear in his greatest New York success, "Hamlet." In this afro-Shakespearean character, Bryant stands at the head of his profession. The Bill at the Opera House to-night, presenting as it does such attractions as unusual, will doubtless draw the largest crowd of the season.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A Boy Falls Into a Well.

A boy named Rudolph Marshall, son of Mr. Boyd Marshall of Bloomfield, Sixteenth ward, while playing about a well connected with his father's residence, on Saturday last, fell and tumbled in. There was several feet of water in the well, and the boy came near drowning before he could be rescued.

Some persons who saw him tumble in rushed to his assistance and pulled him out in an incredible condition, and for a long time it was thought he would die. *Dr. Iacoby* was summoned, and after three hours careful medical attendance the boy was restored to consciousness. Last evening he was recovering rapidly, every body that was walkable, and the streets were filled at an early hour in the day by large delegations from the country.

The procession was formed at half-past eleven o'clock, and consisted of the various military and other societies of the city, together with large delegations from the country. After parading some of the principal streets, the procession moved to Grades Park, where a commodious speaker's stand had been erected.

THE MEETING.

was called to order by the President of the day, Col. Simon Perkins, and a fervent appeal to the Throne of Grace was made by Rev. Geo. Elliott, of Pittsburgh.

Hon. N. D. Tibbals responded to the toast, "Our country and the day we celebrate" in a brief and patriotic address.

A brief and eloquent address in response to the toast "The Army and Navy, was made by T. A. Vorhis, Esq., member of the Akron bar.

THE RAILWAY.

The toast "The Baltimore, Pittsburg and Western Railway," was responded to by D. L. King, President of the Akron Board of Trade.

Mr. King said: Fellow citizens: I am being called upon to respond to this toast, I feel that an injustice has been done me in this, that while you have toasts for our country, to the army and NAVY, and to our nation's dead; while we have the women of America, while we have an Akron of 1870, and have heard of an Akron of 1850, I am called upon to respond to a toast to that which never existed—the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Railway. I do not know that I can say anything new to you about this railway, but he wrote about it when he said:

"To be, or not to be,
That is the question."

(Great laughter and Applause.)

Now, I want to talk upon the first part of the text. I give the very commencement to the second part—"To be." I believe that we are trying to usher into existence will be born on the Ohio river. Whether it will be born here, or it remains with you, my fellow citizens, to see that it is born at Akron, I do not know, and nothing but a name. I can assure you that in two hours fifty-five thousand dollars was subscribed in the Fifth Ward of this city, to build a ling of a railway that would render them ten times more prosperous than they are, and would suffer an irreparable loss. As men of public spirit, it is their duty to step forward in the matter and bequeath to their children a priceless inheritance. A few years ago Akron had raised by subscription $100,000 to build it was two hundred per cent richer than it was five years ago. Now, $300,000 more dollars would not complete the road, five hundred thousand should be subscribed.

SPEECH OF N. W. GOODHUE.

N. W. Goodhue, Esq., a member of the Akron bar, was then introduced and delivered a lengthy speech. He said the people not only of Akron but of the State of Ohio could not afford to make a mistake. They were accustomed to look upon the capital they had invested as sure, and they were afraid to make subscriptions to great enterprises, because there is a measure doubled the truth of the old saying, "Cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall return to you after many days." Akron was one of the most prosperous towns in Ohio. No longer ago than 1850 it was a vast wilderness. Then, many years ago, it was found that the advantages that it had derived from canals and railroads would give a great impetus, and a high compliment to Simon Perkins, one of the oldest residents, who had contributed so largely to the various railroad enterprises. He concluded by urging the vast importance of the railroad enterprise, and that it was the duty of the business men and people to aid it.

SPEECH OF ZADOK STREET.

Mr. Zadok Street, of Akron, Ohio, one of the oldest railroad men in the country, was introduced and greeted with prolonged cheers. He spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am no orator, and I would not appear here to address you upon the subject were it not that I have been familiar with it from the first inception of the movement.

Perhaps it is my duty to let my fellow-citizens know what we have done and what we have to do. I have to-day, in my remarks upon the past, the present and the future, As has been remarked to-day in the speeches that have been made, I see before me, ladies and gentlemen of Akron, that you have to-day assembled in greater numbers of the same importance that you commemorate to-day. It is to put in motion a ball that has rolled across the continent with an iron arm.

I am familiar with the matter from the commencement of the Ohio canal. Many years ago, when in Washington City, the subject came up whether it would not be better to have a railway extending from the national capital to the far West, from the fact that the Western country was rapidly filling up with a population and their commerce had been so shortened by the Erie canal that a railroad connection were needed. In conferring with different railroad men it was determined that Baltimore should be the point of outlet, for the fact that New York had become the great commercial metropolis of the country, and that their commerce has become so great that they cannot properly attend to it. The warehouses and other facilities were not sufficient. Baltimore men came up and said we will make ships and clocks, and they have done it. They have a large company, and there shall be no charges—no tolls—between Baltimore and the city of New York. The question then came up, Where shall it go West? I remarked that the best route would be from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, and thence through the northern portion of Ohio, and I have seen no reason to alter it.

The object then was from Baltimore to Toledo, but when we began to look out for means we could not get a road crossing Ohio and taking in Cleveland, Chicago and Omaha. I then suggested that the only way to get the road was to the greatest city on the American continent, and that was Cleveland. We started from these points, and in drawing up these plans it has been by way of Pittsburgh, and Salem and Akron. Prior to that time Baltimore men had an idea of going through Canton. Since the idea of the great commercial line has been formed and the plans accepted. The annual products of the States that will be crossed is great trade, and said that road cost, as he understood, $40,000 per mile, while this would not cost half that sum.

J. Parke Alexander, Lewis Miller, Geo. W. Crowse and M. W. Cunningham, all among the leading men of Akron, made earnest speeches urging the importance of the enterprise.

Mr. Cunningham, who is a justice of the peace in Akron, created considerable merriment by saying at the conclusion of his speech "It is therefore considered and adjudged by me on this occasion that the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Railway recover judgment against the city of Akron for three hundred thousand dollars, from which judgment there is no appeal."

Mr. King made the closing speech, stating briefly the manner of subscription, and announcing that books would be opened at the Empire House in the evening, and on Tuesday morning at the different banks. He said the contemplated road would create an entirely new market for Pittsburgh and Baltimore. You could judge of the commercial relations of cities by the papers that were taken. While the Cleveland papers were taken in considerable numbers, not a single Baltimore paper was taken. With the opening of the new road the circulation of the Pittsburgh papers in the region through which it passed would be greatly increased. As you went south of Akron along the Ohio Canal and Cuyahoga river, you found the Pittsburgh papers circulating largely and there was no reason why this should not be the case further north.

DISPATCH FROM MR. HUGHART.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. King read the following dispatch from Mr. Hughart, President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad:

PITTSBURGH, July 4th, 1870.

D. L. King, President Board of Trade, Akron:

The party we expected to have sent to address you has just returned from an arduous business trip, and it is impossible for him to attend your meeting.

[Signed] W. O. HUGHART.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

After the meeting at the park, about five o'clock in the evening, books for stock subscription were opened at the Empire House, and at ten o'clock in the evening $175,000 had been subscribed. Among the subscribers, John Dood, a farmer, of Boston township, subscribed $1,000, and on his birthday is one thing, our nation's growth another, and it depends upon us now as it depended upon our forefathers long ago, to build up a structure upon the foundation built by them. If we do our duty we respond to the call made upon us in the same spirit of never tiring energy with which our forefathers responded ninety-four years ago, before we celebrate the ninety-sixth birthday of our nation we can all together a much larger crowd than we have to-day. A voice—Ten times. It depends upon you and every man who has fifty dollars, or even expects to get it, whether this new enterprise is a success. Shall it be born or shall it exist only in name? We propose to start a road which we hope for the use of other nations as well as ours. In this great enterprise with unity of purpose and unity of action we shall not fail, for in the lexicon of Akron there is no such word.

I trust that in the place of the feeble attempt I have made to respond to this toast, that every one before me will respond to this enterprise, and that all will give three cheers for the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Railway, the road that shall connect the world, although not yet in existence. (Prolonged cheers.)

A RAILROAD SONG.

The Glee Club, under the leadership of Prof. Clark, sang a railroad song. Two of the verses were as follows:

"Summit county people are all much excited:
With the prospect of a railroad they're much delighted.
We've rapers and we're mowers, machines of great fame,
But we needs another railroad to get them out of town.

"Our good old city fathers are trying might and main
To make any hilly city just like a level plain.
But they'd better spend their money in taking railroad tracks,
Than to tear up our streets with pitch, and tar, and blocks."

The song was received with prolonged cheers, after which a beautiful basket picnic was held.

The Railroad Mass Meeting.

At two o'clock the railroad mass meeting was held in the Park, Mayor Robertson of Akron, presiding. There were present about 1,500 persons, including the leading business men of Akron and surrounding towns. The meeting was called to order by the President, who appeared deeply interested in the speeches made.

THE SPEECH OF THE MAYOR.

Mayor Robertson delivered a short address, but spoke of the rapid growth of the city within the past few years. The growth of the City of Akron was only symptomatic of the progress of the entire country. Truly it could be said that we were a progressive people, and a net work of railways were springing up all over the country, and it was now contemplated to construct the Pittsburgh, Fallsburgh and Akron railway, which was of vast importance to the people of Akron that it should pass through their city. The railroad was of vast importance to Akron, and would be constructed in that vicinity, but it might not be important to Akron as the Mayor thought it was. "Money makes the mare go. Money would secure the construction of the railroad if the money was forthcoming. The road would be constructed just as sure as the sun would rise on the morrow. The question was whether the people of Akron would contribute from their immense wealth which had been brought to them by the building of a railway that would render them ten times more prosperous than they are, and would suffer an irreparable loss. As men of public spirit, it was their duty to step forward in the matter and bequeath to their children a priceless inheritance. A few years ago Akron had raised by subscription $100,000 to build it was two hundred per cent richer than it was five years ago. Now, $300,000 more dollars would not complete the road, five hundred thousand should be subscribed.

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